

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

The only transaction we have to report from the Share Market to-day is a sale of Banks at 187 premium for the end of the month. China Sugars have dropped considerably since yesterday, offers to sell at 143 per share for the end of the month meeting with no response. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—...  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—187 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$82 per share.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 1,350 per share, sale.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1040 per share.  
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$220 per share.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$368 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$50 per share, premium.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$80 per share.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share, buyers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—174 per cent. dis., sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$143 per share, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—2 per cent. premium.  
 Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$75 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$160 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. int.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

IN LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/7  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/7  
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/8  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
 ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/8  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/2  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/2  
 ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. .... 23 1/2  
 ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. .... 23 1/2  
 ON DEMAND ..... 22 1/2  
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight ..... 72 1/2  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73 1/2

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, \$535  
 (Allowance, Tails Co.)  
 OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$575  
 (Allowance, Tails Co.)  
 NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest ..... \$57 1/2  
 NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest ..... \$59 1/2  
 NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest ..... \$59 1/2  
 NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest ..... \$58 1/2  
 NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest ..... \$58 1/2  
 NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest ..... \$58 1/2  
 NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest ..... \$59 1/2  
 NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest ..... \$58 1/2  
 NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest ..... \$55 1/2  
 NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest ..... \$56 1/2  
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$450  
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$405  
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, \$325

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER &amp; Co.'s Register).

Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—F.M.	Thermometer—Wet Bulb
29.84	80.0	75.0	78.0	72.0
29.84	80.0	75.0	78.0	72.0
29.84	80.0	75.0	78.0	72.0
29.84	80.0	75.0	78.0	72.0
29.84	80.0	75.0	78.0	72.0
29.84	80.0	75.0	78.0	72.0
29.84	80.0	75.0	78.0	72.0
29.84	80.0	75.0	78.0	72.0
29.84	80.0	75.0	78.0	72.0
29.84	80.0	75.0	78.0	72.0

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.				
BAROMETER. THERMOMETER. TIDE, &c.	HONGKONG. Baromet. Thermom. Force of Wind.	AMOI. Baromet. Thermom. Force of Wind.	SHANGHAI. Baromet. Thermom. Force of Wind.	MANILA. Baromet. Thermom. Force of Wind.
Barometer.....	30.87 30.93 30.91	30.80 30.50 30.91	30.93 30.93	30.00
Therm'ty attached	83.0 81.0	80.0 75.0	81.0	81.0
Direction of Wind.	W NW	SE NNE	S	NNE
Force .....	4	2	3	0
Dry Thermometer.	80.0 82.0	—	80.5	81.0
Wet Thermometer.	75.5 77.0	—	77.0	78.0
Weather	0.0 cm	—	0.0 p	0.0 c
Hour's Rain.....	—	3 1 10	—	—
Quantity fallen.....	1 0.80	0.5 3.70	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundredths. Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths in the open air in a shaded situation. Direction of Wind, in registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., W.N.W., N.W., N.N.W., etc. Force of Wind, in gales, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 6 moderate breeze, 7 to 9 strong breeze, 10 to 12 violent, 13 to 15 very violent, 16 to 18 hurricane, 19 to 20 typhoon, 21 to 22 cyclone, 23 to 24 storm, 25 to 26 hurricane, 27 to 28 typhoon, 29 to 30 cyclone, 31 to 32 storm, 33 to 34 hurricane, 35 to 36 typhoon, 37 to 38 cyclone, 39 to 40 storm, 41 to 42 hurricane, 43 to 44 typhoon, 45 to 46 cyclone, 47 to 48 storm, 49 to 50 hurricane, 51 to 52 typhoon, 53 to 54 cyclone, 55 to 56 storm, 57 to 58 hurricane, 59 to 60 typhoon, 61 to 62 cyclone, 63 to 64 storm, 65 to 66 hurricane, 67 to 68 typhoon, 69 to 70 cyclone, 71 to 72 storm, 73 to 74 hurricane, 75 to 76 typhoon, 77 to 78 cyclone, 79 to 80 storm, 81 to 82 hurricane, 83 to 84 typhoon, 85 to 86 cyclone, 87 to 88 storm, 89 to 90 hurricane, 91 to 92 typhoon, 93 to 94 cyclone, 95 to 96 storm, 97 to 98 hurricane, 99 to 100 typhoon, 101 to 102 cyclone, 103 to 104 storm, 105 to 106 hurricane, 107 to 108 typhoon, 109 to 110 cyclone, 111 to 112 storm, 113 to 114 hurricane, 115 to 116 typhoon, 117 to 118 cyclone, 119 to 120 storm, 121 to 122 hurricane, 123 to 124 typhoon, 125 to 126 cyclone, 127 to 128 storm, 129 to 130 hurricane, 131 to 132 typhoon, 133 to 134 cyclone, 135 to 136 storm, 137 to 138 hurricane, 139 to 140 typhoon, 141 to 142 cyclone, 143 to 144 storm, 145 to 146 hurricane, 147 to 148 typhoon, 149 to 150 cyclone, 151 to 152 storm, 153 to 154 hurricane, 155 to 156 typhoon, 157 to 158 cyclone, 159 to 160 storm, 161 to 162 hurricane, 163 to 164 typhoon, 165 to 166 cyclone, 167 to 168 storm, 169 to 170 hurricane, 171 to 172 typhoon, 173 to 174 cyclone, 175 to 176 storm, 177 to 178 hurricane, 179 to 180 typhoon, 181 to 182 cyclone, 183 to 184 storm, 185 to 186 hurricane, 187 to 188 typhoon, 189 to 190 cyclone, 191 to 192 storm, 193 to 194 hurricane, 195 to 196 typhoon, 197 to 198 cyclone, 199 to 200 storm, 201 to 202 hurricane, 203 to 204 typhoon, 205 to 206 cyclone, 207 to 208 storm, 209 to 210 hurricane, 211 to 212 typhoon, 213 to 214 cyclone, 215 to 216 storm, 217 to 218 hurricane, 219 to 220 typhoon, 221 to 222 cyclone, 223 to 224 storm, 225 to 226 hurricane, 227 to 228 typhoon, 229 to 230 cyclone, 231 to 232 storm, 233 to 234 hurricane, 235 to 236 typhoon, 237 to 238 cyclone, 239 to 240 storm, 241 to 242 hurricane, 243 to 244 typhoon, 245 to 246 cyclone, 247 to 248 storm, 249 to 250 hurricane, 251 to 252 typhoon, 253 to 254 cyclone, 255 to 256 storm, 257 to 258 hurricane, 259 to 260 typhoon, 261 to 262 cyclone, 263 to 264 storm, 265 to 266 hurricane, 267 to 268 typhoon, 269 to 270 cyclone, 271 to 272 storm, 273 to 274 hurricane, 275 to 276 typhoon, 277 to 278 cyclone, 279 to 280 storm, 281 to 282 hurricane, 283 to 284 typhoon, 285 to 286 cyclone, 287 to 288 storm, 289 to 290 hurricane, 291 to 292 typhoon, 293 to 294 cyclone, 295 to 296 storm, 297 to 298 hurricane, 299 to 300 typhoon, 301 to 302 cyclone, 303 to 304 storm, 305 to 306 hurricane, 307 to 308 typhoon, 309 to 310 cyclone, 311 to 312 storm, 313 to 314 hurricane, 315 to 316 typhoon, 317 to 318 cyclone, 319 to 320 storm, 321 to 322 hurricane, 323 to 324 typhoon, 325 to 326 cyclone, 327 to 328 storm, 329 to 330 hurricane, 331 to 332 typhoon, 333 to 334 cyclone, 335 to 336 storm, 337 to 338 hurricane, 339 to 340 typhoon, 341 to 342 cyclone, 343 to 344 storm, 345 to 346 hurricane, 347 to 348 typhoon, 349 to 350 cyclone, 351 to 352 storm, 353 to 354 hurricane, 355 to 356 typhoon, 357 to 358 cyclone, 359 to 360 storm, 361 to 362 hurricane, 363 to 364 typhoon, 365 to 366 cyclone, 367 to 368 storm, 369 to 370 hurricane, 371 to 372 typhoon, 373 to 374 cyclone, 375 to 376 storm, 377 to 378 hurricane, 379 to 380 typhoon, 381 to 382 cyclone, 383 to 384 storm, 385 to 386 hurricane, 387 to 388 typhoon, 389 to 390 cyclone, 391 to 392 storm, 393 to 394 hurricane, 395 to 396 typhoon, 397 to 398 cyclone, 399 to 400 storm, 401 to 402 hurricane, 403 to 404 typhoon, 405 to 406 cyclone, 407 to 408 storm, 409 to 410 hurricane, 411 to 412 typhoon, 413 to 414 cyclone, 415 to 416 storm, 417 to 418 hurricane, 419 to 420 typhoon, 421 to 422 cyclone, 423 to 424 storm, 425 to 426 hurricane, 427 to 428 typhoon, 429 to 430 cyclone, 431 to 432 storm, 433 to 434 hurricane, 435 to 436 typhoon, 437 to 438 cyclone, 439 to 440 storm, 441 to 442 hurricane, 443 to 444 typhoon, 445 to 446 cyclone, 447 to 448 storm, 449 to 450 hurricane, 451 to 452 typhoon, 453 to 454 cyclone, 455 to 456 storm, 457 to 458 hurricane, 459 to 460 typhoon, 461 to 462 cyclone, 463 to 464 storm, 465 to 466 hurricane, 467 to 468 typhoon, 469 to 470 cyclone, 471 to 472 storm, 473 to 474 hurricane, 475 to 476 typhoon, 477 to 478 cyclone, 479 to 480 storm, 481 to 482 hurricane, 483 to 484 typhoon, 485 to 486 cyclone, 487 to 488 storm, 489 to 490 hurricane, 491 to 492 typhoon, 493 to 494 cyclone, 495 to 496 storm, 497 to 498 hurricane, 499 to 500 typhoon, 501 to 502 cyclone, 503 to 504 storm, 505 to 506 hurricane, 507 to 508 typhoon, 509 to 510 cyclone, 511 to 512 storm, 513 to 514 hurricane, 515 to 516 typhoon, 517 to 518 cyclone, 519 to 520 storm, 521 to 522 hurricane, 523 to 524 typhoon, 525 to 526 cyclone, 527 to 528 storm, 529 to 530 hurricane, 531 to 532 typhoon, 533 to 534 cyclone, 535 to 536 storm, 537 to 538 hurricane, 539 to 540 typhoon, 541 to 542 cyclone, 543 to 544 storm, 545 to 546 hurricane, 547 to 548 typhoon, 549 to 550 cyclone, 551 to 552 storm, 553 to 554 hurricane, 555 to 556 typhoon, 557 to 558 cyclone, 559 to 560 storm, 561 to 562 hurricane, 563 to 564 typhoon, 565 to 566 cyclone, 567 to 568 storm, 569 to 570 hurricane, 571 to 572 typhoon, 573 to 574 cyclone, 575 to 576 storm, 577 to 578 hurricane, 579 to 580 typhoon, 581 to 582 cyclone, 583 to 584 storm, 585 to 586 hurricane, 587 to 588 typhoon, 589 to 590 cyclone, 591 to 592 storm, 593 to 594 hurricane, 595 to 596 typhoon, 597 to 598 cyclone, 599 to 600 storm, 601 to 602 hurricane, 603 to 604 typhoon, 605 to 606 cyclone, 607 to 608 storm, 609 to 610 hurricane, 611 to 612 typhoon, 613 to 614 cyclone, 615 to 616 storm, 617 to 618 hurricane, 619 to 620 typhoon, 621 to 622 cyclone, 623 to 624 storm, 625 to 626 hurricane, 627 to 628 typhoon, 629 to 630 cyclone, 631 to 632 storm, 633 to 634 hurricane, 635 to 636 typhoon, 637 to 638 cyclone, 639 to 640 storm, 641 to 642 hurricane, 643 to 644 typhoon, 645 to 646 cyclone, 647 to 648 storm, 649 to 650 hurricane, 651 to 652 typhoon, 653 to 654 cyclone, 655 to 656 storm, 657 to 658 hurricane, 659 to 660 typhoon, 661 to 662 cyclone, 663 to 664 storm, 665 to 666 hurricane, 667 to 668 typhoon, 669 to 670 cyclone, 671 to 672 storm, 673 to 674 hurricane, 675 to 676 typhoon, 677 to 678 cyclone, 679 to 680 storm, 681 to 682 hurricane, 683 to 684 typhoon, 685 to 686 cyclone, 687 to 688 storm, 689 to 690 hurricane, 691 to 692 typhoon, 693 to 694 cyclone, 695 to 696 storm, 697 to 698 hurricane, 699 to 700 typhoon, 701 to 702 cyclone, 703 to 704 storm, 705 to 706 hurricane, 707 to 708 typhoon, 709 to 710 cyclone, 711 to 712 storm, 713 to 714 hurricane, 715 to 716 typhoon, 717 to 718 cyclone, 719 to 720 storm, 721 to 722 hurricane, 723 to 724 typhoon, 725 to 726 cyclone, 727 to 728 storm, 729 to 730 hurricane, 731 to 732 typhoon, 733 to 734 cyclone, 735 to 736 storm, 737 to 738 hurricane, 739 to 740 typhoon, 741 to 742 cyclone, 743 to 744 storm, 745 to 746 hurricane, 747 to 748 typhoon, 749 to 750 cyclone, 751 to 752 storm, 753 to 754 hurricane, 755 to 756 typhoon, 757 to 758 cyclone, 759 to 760 storm, 761 to 762 hurricane, 763 to 764 typhoon, 765 to 766 cyclone, 767 to 768 storm, 769 to 770 hurricane, 771 to 772 typhoon, 773 to 774 cyclone, 775 to 776 storm, 777 to 778 hurricane, 779 to 780 typhoon, 781 to 782 cyclone, 783 to 784 storm, 785 to 786 hurricane, 787 to 788 typhoon, 789 to 790 cyclone, 791 to 792 storm, 793 to 794 hurricane, 795 to 796 typhoon, 797 to 798 cyclone, 799 to 800 storm, 801 to 802 hurricane, 803 to 804 typhoon, 805 to 806 cyclone, 807 to 808 storm, 809 to 810 hurricane, 811 to 812 typhoon, 813 to 814 cyclone, 815 to 816 storm, 817 to 818 hurricane, 819 to 820 typhoon, 821 to 822 cyclone, 823 to 824 storm, 825 to 826 hurricane, 827 to 828 typhoon, 829 to 830 cyclone, 831 to 832 storm, 833 to 834 hurricane, 835 to 836 typhoon, 837 to 838 cyclone, 839 to 840 storm, 841 to 842 hurricane, 843 to 844 typhoon, 845 to 846 cyclone, 847 to 848 storm, 849 to 850 hurricane, 851 to 852 typhoon, 853 to 854 cyclone, 855 to 856 storm, 857 to 858 hurricane, 859 to 860 typhoon, 861 to 862 cyclone, 863 to 864 storm, 865 to 866 hurricane, 867 to 868 typhoon, 869 to 870 cyclone, 871 to 872 storm, 873 to 874 hurricane, 875 to 876 typhoon, 877 to 878 cyclone, 879 to 880 storm, 881 to 882 hurricane, 883 to 884 typhoon, 885 to 886 cyclone, 887 to 888 storm, 889 to 890 hurricane, 891 to 892 typhoon, 893 to 894 cyclone, 895 to 896 storm, 897 to 898 hurricane, 899 to 900 typhoon, 901 to 902 cyclone, 903 to 904 storm, 905 to 906 hurricane, 907 to 908 typhoon, 909 to 910 cyclone, 911 to 912 storm, 913 to 914 hurricane, 915 to 916 typhoon, 917 to 918 cyclone, 919 to 920 storm, 921 to 922 hurricane, 923 to 924 typhoon, 925 to 926 cyclone, 927 to 928 storm, 929 to 930 hurricane, 931 to 932 typhoon, 933 to 934 cyclone, 935 to 936 storm, 937 to 938 hurricane, 939 to 940 typhoon, 941 to 942 cyclone, 943 to 944 storm, 945 to 946 hurricane, 947 to 948 typhoon, 949 to 950 cyclone, 951 to 952 storm, 953 to 954 hurricane, 955 to 956 typhoon, 957 to 958 cyclone, 959 to 960 storm, 961 to 962 hurricane, 963 to 964 typhoon, 965 to 966 cyclone, 967 to 968 storm, 969 to 970 hurricane, 971 to 972 typhoon, 973 to 974 cyclone, 975 to 976 storm, 977 to 978 hurricane, 979 to 980 typhoon, 981 to 982 cyclone, 983 to 984 storm, 985 to 986 hurricane, 987 to 988 typhoon, 989 to 990 cyclone, 991 to 992 storm, 993 to 994 hurricane, 995 to 996 typhoon, 997 to 998 cyclone, 999 to 1000 storm, 1001 to 1002 hurricane, 1003 to 1004 typhoon, 1005 to 1006 cyclone, 1007 to 1008 storm, 1009 to 1010 hurricane, 1011 to 1012 typhoon, 1013 to 1014 cyclone, 1015 to 1016 storm, 1017 to 1018 hurricane, 1019 to 1020 typhoon, 1021 to 1022 cyclone, 1023 to 1024 storm, 1025 to 1026 hurricane, 1027 to 1028 typhoon, 1029 to 1030 cyclone, 1031 to 1032 storm, 1033 to 1034 hurricane, 1035 to 1036 typhoon, 1037 to 1038 cyclone, 1039 to 1040 storm, 1041 to 1042 hurricane, 1043 to 1044 typhoon, 1045 to 1046 cyclone, 1047 to 1048 storm, 1049 to 1050 hurricane, 1051 to 1052 typhoon, 1053 to 1054 cyclone, 1055 to 1056 storm, 1057 to 1058 hurricane, 1059 to 1060 typhoon, 1061 to 1062 cyclone, 1063 to 1064 storm, 1065 to 1066 hurricane, 1067 to 1068 typhoon, 1069 to 1070 cyclone, 1071 to 1072 storm, 1073 to 1074 hurricane, 1075 to 1076 typhoon, 1077 to 1078 cyclone, 1079 to 1080 storm, 1081 to 1082 hurricane, 1083 to 1084 typhoon, 1085 to 1086 cyclone, 1087 to 1088 storm, 1089 to 1090 hurricane, 1091 to 1092 typhoon, 1093 to 1094 cyclone, 1095 to 1096 storm, 1097 to 1098 hurricane, 1099 to 1100 typhoon, 1101 to 1102 cyclone, 1103 to 1104 storm, 1105 to 1106 hurricane, 1107 to 1108 typhoon, 1109 to 1110 cyclone, 1111 to 1112 storm, 1113 to 1114 hurricane, 1115 to 1116 typhoon, 1117 to 1118 cyclone, 1119 to 1120 storm, 1121 to 1122 hurricane, 1123 to 1124 typhoon, 1125 to 1126 cyclone, 1127 to 1128 storm, 1129 to 1130 hurricane, 1131 to 1132 typhoon, 1133 to 1134 cyclone, 1135 to 1136 storm, 1137 to 1138 hurricane, 1139 to 1140 typhoon, 1141 to 1142 cyclone, 1143 to 1144 storm, 1145 to 1146 hurricane, 1147 to 1148 typhoon, 1149 to 1150 cyclone, 1151 to 1152 storm, 1153 to 1154 hurricane, 1155 to 1156 typhoon, 1157 to 1158 cyclone, 1159 to 1160 storm, 1161 to 1162 hurricane, 1163 to 1164 typhoon, 1165 to 1166 cyclone, 1167 to 1168 storm, 1169 to 1170 hurricane, 1171 to 1172 typhoon, 1173 to 1174 cyclone, 1175 to 1176 storm, 1177 to 1178 hurricane, 1179 to 1180 typhoon, 1181 to 1182 cyclone, 1183 to 1184 storm, 1185 to 1186 hurricane, 1187 to 1188 typhoon, 1189 to 1190 cyclone, 1191 to 1192 storm, 1193 to 1194 hurricane, 1195 to 1196 typhoon, 1197 to 1198 cyclone, 1199 to 1200 storm, 1201 to 1202 hurricane, 1203 to 1204 typhoon, 1205 to 1206 cyclone, 1207 to 1208 storm, 1209 to 1210 hurricane, 1211 to 1212 typhoon, 1213 to 1214 cyclone, 1215 to 1216 storm, 1217 to 1218 hurricane, 1219 to 1220 typhoon, 1221 to 1222 cyclone, 1223 to 1224 storm, 1225 to 1226 hurricane, 1227 to 1228 typhoon, 1229 to 1230 cyclone, 1231 to 1232 storm, 1233 to 1234 hurricane, 1235 to 1236 typhoon, 1237 to 1238 cyclone, 1239 to 1240 storm, 1241 to 1242 hurricane, 1243 to 1244 typhoon, 1245 to 1246 cyclone, 1247 to 1248 storm, 1249 to 1250 hurricane, 1251 to 1252 typhoon, 1253 to 1254 cyclone, 1255 to 1256 storm, 1257 to 1258 hurricane, 1259 to 1260 typhoon, 1261 to 1262 cyclone, 1263 to 1264 storm, 1265 to 1266 hurricane, 1267 to 1268 typhoon, 1269 to 1270 cyclone, 1271 to 1272 storm, 1273 to 1274 hurricane, 1275 to 1276 typhoon, 1277 to 1278 cyclone, 1279 to 1280 storm, 1281 to 1282 hurricane, 1283 to 1284 typhoon, 1285 to 1286 cyclone, 1287 to 1288 storm, 1289 to 1290 hurricane, 1291 to 1292 typhoon, 1293 to 1294 cyclone, 1295 to 1296 storm, 1297 to 1298 hurricane, 1299 to 1300 typhoon, 1301 to 1302 cyclone, 1303 to 1304 storm, 1305 to 1306 hurricane, 1307 to 1308 typhoon, 1309 to 1310 cyclone, 1311 to 1312 storm, 1313 to 1314 hurricane, 1315 to 1316 typhoon, 1317 to 1318 cyclone, 1319 to 1320 storm, 1321 to 1322 hurricane, 1323 to 1324 typhoon, 1325 to 1326 cyclone, 1327 to 1328 storm, 1329 to 1330 hurricane, 1331 to 1332 typhoon, 1333 to 1334 cyclone, 1335 to 1336 storm, 1337 to 1338 hurricane, 1339 to 1340 typhoon, 1341 to 1342 cyclone, 1343 to 1344 storm, 1345 to 1346 hurricane, 1347 to 1348 typhoon, 1349 to 1350 cyclone, 1351 to 1352 storm, 1353 to 1354 hurricane, 1355 to 1356 typhoon, 1357 to 1358 cyclone, 1359 to 1360 storm, 1361 to 1362 hurricane, 1363 to 1364 typhoon, 1365 to 1366 cyclone, 1367 to 1368 storm, 1369 to 1370 hurricane, 1371 to 1372 typhoon, 1373 to 1374 cyclone, 1375 to 1376 storm, 1377 to 1378 hurricane, 1379 to 1380 typhoon, 1381 to 1382 cyclone, 1383 to 1384 storm, 1385 to 1386 hurricane, 1387 to 1388 typhoon, 1389 to 1390 cyclone, 1391 to 1392 storm, 1393 to 1394 hurricane, 1395 to 1396 typhoon, 1397 to 1398 cyclone, 1399 to 1400 storm, 1401 to 1402 hurricane, 1403 to 1404 typhoon, 1405 to 1406 cyclone, 1407 to 1408 storm, 1409 to 1410 hurricane, 1411 to 1412 typhoon, 1413 to 1414 cyclone, 1415 to 1416 storm, 1417 to 1418 hurricane, 1419 to 1420 typhoon, 1421 to 1422 cyclone, 1423 to 1424 storm, 1425 to 1426 hurricane, 1427 to 1428 typhoon, 1429 to 1430 cyclone, 1431 to 1432 storm, 1433 to 1434 hurricane, 1435 to 1436 typhoon, 1437 to 1438 cyclone, 1439 to 1440 storm, 1441 to 1442 hurricane, 1443 to 1444 typhoon, 1445 to 1446 cyclone, 1447 to 1448 storm, 1449 to 1450 hurricane, 1451 to 1452 typhoon, 1453 to 1454 cyclone, 1455 to 1456 storm, 1457 to 1458 hurricane, 1459 to 1460 typhoon, 1461 to 1462 cyclone, 1463 to 1464 storm, 1465 to 1466 hurricane, 1467 to 1468 typhoon, 1469 to 1470 cyclone, 1471 to 1472 storm, 1473 to 1474 hurricane, 1475 to 1476 typhoon, 1477 to 1478 cyclone, 1479 to 1480 storm, 1481 to 1482 hurricane, 1483 to 1484 typhoon, 1485 to 1486 cyclone, 1487 to 1488 storm, 1489 to 1490 hurricane, 1491 to 1492 typhoon, 1493 to 1494 cyclone, 1495 to 1496 storm, 1497 to 1498 hurricane, 1499 to 1500 typhoon, 1501 to 1502 cyclone, 1503 to 1504 storm, 1505 to 1506 hurricane, 1507 to 1508 typhoon, 1509 to 1510 cyclone, 1511 to 1512 storm, 1513 to 1514 hurricane, 1515 to 1516 typhoon, 1517 to 1518 cyclone, 1519 to 1520 storm, 1521 to 1522 hurricane, 1523 to 1524 typhoon, 1525 to 1526 cyclone, 1527 to 1528 storm, 1529 to 1530 hurricane, 1531 to 1532 typhoon, 1533 to 1534 cyclone, 1535 to 1536 storm, 1537 to 1538 hurricane, 1539 to 1540 typhoon, 1541 to 1542 cyclone, 1543 to 1544 storm, 1545 to 1546 hurricane, 1547 to 1548 typhoon, 1549 to 1550 cyclone, 1551 to 1552 storm, 1553 to 1554 hurricane, 1555 to 1556 typhoon, 1557 to 1558 cyclone, 1559 to 1560 storm, 1561 to 1562 hurricane, 1563 to 1564 typhoon, 1565 to 1566 cyclone, 1567 to 1568 storm, 1569 to 1570 hurricane, 1571 to 1572 typhoon, 1573 to 1574 cyclone, 1575 to 1576 storm, 1577 to 1578 hurricane, 1579 to 1580 typhoon, 1581 to 1582 cyclone, 1583 to 1584 storm, 1585 to 1586 hurricane, 1587 to 1588 typhoon, 1589 to 1590 cyclone, 1591 to 1592 storm, 1593 to 1594 hurricane, 1595 to 1596 ty



completely destroyed the felon's house. A Mandarin visited the scene and, having viewed the body, simply ordered the murderer to expend the sum of \$60 over the funeral, without inflicting any proper punishment. It would thus appear that the Chinese have the right of depriving their offspring of life, whether they be either as adults.

A disastrous conflagration which not only occasioned the destruction of about sixty small tenements, but also the sacrifice of six lives, occurred just outside the South Gate at one o'clock on Friday morning last, the 11th ultimo. The fire, which originated in a cooking house, was attributable to the usual carelessness of the natives whilst preparing their food. Unfortunately the firewalls, which prove so serviceable in preventing fires from spreading, do not extend so far as the *locus in quo*, and when fires occur in this locality, it is customary to pull down the adjoining premises in order to stop their progress. This course was being adopted upon the present occasion, when the walls of some houses fell in rather too suddenly to allow of the escape of six natives, who were in the act of looting, and whose bodies were afterwards discovered amongst the debris in such a charred state as to be beyond recognition. The damage to property is estimated at \$5000.

A new official, in the person of a late Censor at Peking, named Liu Jui Ke, has been recently appointed to the Grain Tautai-ship of Foochow, to replace the acting Tautai P'an. We are surprised to find that a new man has been appointed as the Grain Tautai, whoever he is—has to deal with Foreign affairs, and is held responsible by his superiors for all his actions. As there are many expectant Tautais in the Fukien province, who have some knowledge concerning foreign intercourse, we should have thought that the more competent person would have been selected by the Chinese Government; whereas the Governor General, and the Governor, have allowed the former to take the seals of office. If we remember rightly, Tso Tung Tang, some years ago, whilst he was Governor General of this Province, would not allow a treasurer appointed from Peking to take the office, on the grounds of his incapacity. We shall wait and see how far the new Grain Tautai manages to deal fairly with foreign transactions, and as he has acted as Censor, we may at least hope that he will give all matters his personal attention, instead of leaving the same to his subordinates.—*Herald*.

#### NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

Three large reefs have lately been discovered in the sea adjacent to Shiwayamachi, Iwaki.

Mr. Consul Sugimura in In-chon, Korea, has been ordered to return to Japan on official business.

Salmon caught in Hokkaido this season were less by one half than last. Moreover, prices have considerably fallen, forty-five salmon being purchasable for one yen.

Forty stock brokers in Yokohama have lately applied to the authorities for permission to relinquish their business. It is said that the number of those practising has decreased to twenty.

A letter from Korea dated the 21st ultimo states that the Government of that country proposes to exploit the gold mines Ham-gyung-do by engaging engineers from Japan or America.

We have already announced the outbreak of a fire at Kogane-ga-dake, in the province of Tamba. We are now informed that the conflagration devastated an area of a hundred *cho* (3,600,000 square yards).

The value of the export of timber hence to Shanghai amounts to eighty or ninety thousand taels per year. It is said that the Chinese Customs authorities vary the import duty on plants without giving due notice to the Japanese. The latter immediately reported the matter to our Minister at Peking, who has demanded an explanation from the Tsung-li Yamen.

The quantity of coins struck in the Osaka Mint during July last was as follows:—Gold, yen 52,000; silver, yen 34,512; copper, yen 52,311; making a total of yen 140,823. The total quantity of the three metals during the year ending in June last, amounted in value to yen 6,078,351. Again, from the 13th year of Meiji (1880), in which the Mint was established, to July of the 16th year (1883), the total value of the coins struck was yen 109,442,674.—Translated for *Japan Mail*.

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH VON MOLTKE.

The *Gazette de Torino* published some little time ago an interview between Von Moltke and one Dr. Depina, in which the latter describes the great German General as follows:—"He has nothing of the pale and moribund face that I fancied he had. On the contrary, he is a vigorous old man, carrying admirably his 83 years. He is slightly stooped. His forehead is broad, and is surmounted by a great blonde wig, for he has not a single hair on his head. His eyes are of a deep bluish gray, his nose is very aquiline, with dilated nostrils, and his mouth is small and closely shut, giving evidence of discretion leaning toward taciturnity. In his presence you feel instinctively that you have before you a man of great power. He speaks French tolerably well, although in a monotonous tone."

"I am convinced that Moltke is travelling as a tourist, not for the purpose of regaining his health, which is excellent, but to seek repose after great intellectual labors. He admitted everything with an honest enthusiasm, especially the palm trees and the flowers, and the little children whom he met on his way, and was unceasing in his praises of our beautiful country."

"Speaking of Monte Carlo and Route de la Corniche, I asked him if he would not like to go there now that the weather was so fine. But, said he, that is France, and I don't want people to think that I have come here for a strategic motive. I have had enough of that sort of thing. His nephew remarked that it seemed as if there is in France a certain amount of ill-temper on account of the good feeling existing between Germany and Italy."

"That is very natural," said I, "because the French fancy that this alliance is aimed against them."

"On the contrary," he replied, "everything that we have done has been in the interest of peace; but the French can't be convinced that we really desire peace."

"Encouraged by these words, I said to the Marshal: 'All your Excellency, what a glorious part still remains for you in the work of making peace in the world. You have already done enough for military glory; why can't you try to establish a general peace.'

"Well, Doctor, all that you say is very fine," answered the Marshal, sadly shaking his head; "but we may be attacked, and may have to defend ourselves. Let the others begin, and we will be only too happy to follow their example."

#### TARISIO AND THE CREMONAS.

At the beginning of this century, hidden away in old Italian convents and wayside inns, lay the masterpieces of the Amati, Stradivarius, Guarneri, and Bergoni, almost unknown and little valued. But Tarisio's eye was getting cultivated. He was learning to know a fiddle when he saw it. "Your violin, Signor, requires mending," says the itinerant peddler, as he salutes some monk or padre known to be connected with the society or choir of Pisa Florence, Milan. "I can mend it." Out comes the Stradivarius, with a loose bar or a split rib, and sounding abominably. "Dio mio!" says Tarisio, "and all the blessed saints, but your violin is in a bad way. My respected father is prayed to try one that I have, in perfect and beautiful accord and repair, and permit me to mend this worn-out machine." And Tarisio, whipping a shining, clean instrument out of his bag, hands it to the monk, who eyes it and is for trying it. He tries it; it goes soft and sweet, though not loud and wheezing like the battered old Strad. Tarisio clutches his treasure. The next day he takes the peddler to the cloister, he shows up to the padre, whom he finds scraping away on his loan fiddle. "But," he exclaims, "you have lent me a beautiful violin and in perfect order." "Ah! if the father would accept from me a small favor," says the cunning Tarisio. "And what is that?" "To keep the violin that suits him so well, and I will take in exchange the old machine which is worn out, but with my skill I shall still make something of it!" A glass of good wine or lemonade or black coffee clinches the bargain. Off goes Tarisio, having parted with a characterless German fiddle—sweet and easy-going and "looking nice," and worth now about £5—in perfect order, no doubt—and having secured one of those gems of Cremona which now run into the £200. Violin collecting became the passion of Tarisio's life. The story has been told by Mr. Charles Reader, and all the fiddle world knows how Tarisio came to Paris with a batch of old instruments, and was taken up by Chant and Vuillaume, through whose hands passed nearly every one of those *chefs-d'œuvre* recovered by Tarisio in his wanderings, which now are so eagerly contended for by English and American millionaires, whenever they happen to get into the market. I have heard of a mania for snuff-boxes—it was old Lablache's hobby. There are your china mania, and your picture mania, and your old-paint connoisseurs who only look at the margin, and your old-book hunters who only glance at the title-page and edition, and your coin-collectors, and your gem-collectors, who are always being taken in; but for down-right fanaticism and "gone cooniness," if I may invent the word, commend me to your violin maniac. He who once comes under that spell goes down to the grave with a disordered mind. I have sometimes attributed the confusion of my own ideas to this.—*Hawley, in the Gentleman's Magazine*.

#### ENGLAND'S WAR POWER.

By her insular position England has enjoyed immunity from foreign invasion ever since the successful adventure of the Normans eight hundred and forty years ago, for the incursion of William of Orange was rather invited than repelled by the majority of Englishmen, and is therefore not to be treated as a foreign invasion. With probably the best army ever mustered in Europe, Bonaparte drew back from his design to cross the channel in 1803 because the French fleet was not a reliable support for his transports as against the naval power England had at hand for the struggle. But since the beginning of the era of steam and armored ships the insular security of England has been much impaired, and an army as numerous and complete in all its equipments as that of Napoleon in 1803 should now attempt to invade England, supported by an armored fleet nearly equal to her own, the chances of a successful landing would be very great. Once landed the conquest of the country might be as easy and as rapid as that of the Normans. On the 21st of last June, General Wolsey testified before a joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament on the subject of the proposed channel tunnel, which he condemns on purely defensive military grounds. In the course of his testimony, he said that construction of the tunnel would add to existing dangers of invasion others which could not be overrated. And he added that even now "the invasion of England by an army from France is a feasible operation, and will continue to be so until the country is put in a proper state of defence." This startled the committee, and the General was asked to explain what he meant by "a proper state of defence." He replied that "if all the men in the service should be called out we would have half a million men with muskets, but I cannot call them soldiers." There are not indeed as many as 500,000 real soldiers in the United Kingdom, and most of them are necessarily kept in Ireland. And should France or any other strong military and naval power undertake the invasion of the United Kingdom, Ireland, as the weakest point, would be first assailed, and England necessarily stripped of the handful of regulars she now keeps there. By comparison with the great military nations of the Continent, England has but the shadow or skeleton of an army. She has a considerable armed militia, but the late war between France and Germany showed clearly that an armed militia is not reliable against a regular army. The Red Prince, with 70,000 Germans, was an overmatch for the ablest of all the French Generals, with double the number of raw conscripts. "I believe," said General Wolsey, "that if a foreign Power were to get possession of a channel tunnel it would be impossible for us to ever raise our head again as an independent Power." And when the possibility of a counter invasion of the foreign Power by England was hinted at, said Wolsey: "As to our invading France with our present army, it would be the act of a madman."

These are the arguments which defeated the channel tunnel. They may be, as John Bright thinks they are, unsound and trifling; but they are military and go to the root of England's present weakness as a military and naval power; by contrast with the great Powers of the Continent. If, as General Wolsey says, her navy does not protect her even now against invasion from France, the plain inference is that the French navy is superior to the British, and this opinion has recently strengthened both here and in England.—*S. F. Chronicle*.

#### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Pandora* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on, or about, the 16th.

The D. D. R. S. S. *Polyhymnia* left Singapore on the 11th instant for this port, and is due here on the 17th.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Patroclus* from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 11th instant for this port, and may be expected here on the 17th.

The steamer *Cardiganshire* left Singapore on the 12th instant for this port, and is due here on the 18th.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

#### MR. BULKELEY JOHNSON AND ADMIRAL WILLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—The publication of the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and Admiral Wiles in the whole of the English newspapers in this colony has given rise to much comment. The letters are dated April 16th and 17th respectively, some five months ago, and only saw the light after the disastrous outbreak at Canton and the burning of the majority of the houses on the Shamien.

The above looks like locking the stable door after the steed has been stolen. That the Chamber of Commerce had good cause to bring what was a real grievance to the notice of Admiral Wiles there is no reason to doubt, but to say that the grievance was ably put forward would be simply disguising the truth. Let me endeavour to make my meaning clear.

In his letter to Admiral Wiles, Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson says:—"During the last two years, it has come under the observation of the Committee that for considerable periods of time this harbour has, on more than one occasion, been left without the presence of an effective vessel of war."

The above is certainly a correct enough statement, which I do not intend to controvert by an investigation into the matter, and yet Mr. Bulkeley Johnson, as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, accepts the following answer from H.E. Admiral Wiles, and does absolutely nothing:—

"In the 2nd paragraph of that letter you are good enough to make a statement, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, that for considerable periods of time this harbour has, on more than one occasion, been left without the presence of an effective vessel of war. The Commander-in-Chief regrets that the Chamber should have accepted information which is at variance with actual facts."

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson must have known very well that the above paragraph of Admiral Wiles' letter was a masterly stroke of evasion, and yet he did not go straight to the point and make any attempt to prove his previous assertion, although he must have known that it could easily be substantiated.

It would appear that the honorable gentleman's idea was to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, which means that he did not want to have any rupture or personal difference with such a great man as Admiral Wiles, but yet wanted to pose as the protector of the rights of the Hongkong public.

There was altogether too much milk and water in his pambolism in the tone of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's letter to Admiral Wiles; the question was a very important one, and required to be vigorously handled. What was humbly solicited as a concession ought to have been demanded as a right, and it is to be regretted that the head of the princely house missed such a favorable opportunity of bringing a martinet and red-tapeist of the most extreme type to his proper senses.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson's apparent love for the company of those in high places would seem to have prevented his insisting strongly on Admiral Wiles paying due attention to just and proper protest, and to his subservience or complaisance, or call it what you will, may be laid to a great extent to the blame of the recent disaster at Canton, for had a gunboat been stationed there, as should have been the case, the Shamien would not now be in ruins.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson and the Chamber of Commerce are much to blame for not giving publicity to the correspondence at the time the letters passed, as, had such a course been adopted, it is more than probable that in the face of the supercilious and unsatisfactory letter of the Admiral, the public here would have protested in such a way as would have brought those who are paid, and well paid too, to protect us, to a true sense of their duty in this part of the world.

I leave the late insurrection in Canton and the burning of the houses on the Shamien to complete the picture, as they are more eloquent advocates for improvement in the placing of our naval forces than anything my pen can write. Trusting that some one abler than I am will take up this matter and leave it not until we are placed in comparative safety by having those who are paid to protect us compelled to remain at their posts both summer and winter.

I am, Yours, &c.,

AN OUTRAGED CITIZEN.

Hongkong, September 15th, 1883.

#### A ROMANCE OF THE VATICAN.

American girls have high matrimonial aspirations. Sometimes in their flight they catch a German Baron, an Italian Count, or a French Marquis. Rarely in the uppermost air of all, they encounter an English peer, or even the son of a peer, or even the nephew of a peer. But rarely, very rarely, is it given to them to capture the nephew of a Pope. Yet that is the fate of Mlle Sylvine Bueno, a wealthy heiress from Cuba.

The father of Mlle Bueno was a Spaniard who had migrated when young to the Pearl of the Antilles, made his fortune in a bank, and returned to Europe. There he gave himself up to pleasure—whether at Paris, Rome, or Seville, whether sunning himself at the seaside, or following up the hunt at Fontainebleau. His wife did the match-making for his daughters. One of them married Señor Agrela, a Spaniard. Another, Sylvine, was staying with her relatives at Seville, the Paris of Andalusia, when a tall and handsome young Italian arrived from Rome on a mission, which decided her fate. The handsome Italian was Count Camillo Pecci, nephew of Pope Leo XIII.

No family ever lived more quietly than that of Gioacchino Pecci, now head of the Catholic Church. Before the time of Rome itself they had been settled in the heart of Italy, at Carpineto, perched on the volcanic Mountains. Here, in an atmosphere of nobility and refinement, the childhood of the future Pope was spent, and here, at the Academy of Nobles, he went with his brother to school. His brothers were four, Giuseppe, Carlo, Giovanni Battista and Ferdinando, of whom Giuseppe alone survives, a devout man and a Cardinal. His sisters were two, Anna Maria and Catarina, both of whom are dead. Giovanni Battista left five children, Anna Marie left four, Camillo, born March 1st, 1855, is the second son of Giovanni Battista.

He has long been a favorite of the Pope, who gave him apartments at the Vatican, made him a member of the Guardia Nobile, and entrusted him with delicate missions. His eldest brother had been engaged to Signorina Zacheo, a maiden of Carpineto, and when his uncle was raised to power he was counselled to break his engagement, for all the heiresses in Rome would be now at his feet; but Leo XIII would have none of it and Signorina Zacheo became the wife of Count Luigi Pecci. His elder sister, Anna, married the Marchese Canali, and received from the Pope the dowry which she received—100,000 Roman crowns, to wit. But Camillo was in higher favour than either Luigi or Anna. He was the ideal of a fine young soldier, and the ladies were all in love with him.

In the Spring of 1882 he was despatched by his uncle to carry a Cardinal's hat to the late Archbishop of Seville, Monsignor Luchy Garriga. He was received with acclamation by the Andalusian aristocracy. He went everywhere, and whether it was from a balcony where the guitar was being thrummed, or from the shadow of a Moorish gate, or from a row of the amphitheatre at a bull fight, two eyes flashed out upon him and pierced him to the heart. Six months went by. He had returned to Rome. He was on duty one morning in the Vatican when again he beheld "the eyes." They had come to see the ordinary sights of the tourist—Raphael's "Transfiguration," Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment"—and they fell on the figure of a Countess Nobile, and sealed the destiny of Sylvine Bueno and Camillo Pecci.

The romance which began under the orange trees of Seville, and was continued in the corridors of the Vatican, will end at Paris, where Mgr. di Rende the papal nuncio, will pronounce the benediction over the married pair. But it is remarked that none of the recent Popes have been willing to advance their relatives. No charge of nepotism was made against Pius VII, Leo XII, Pius VIII, Gregory XVI, or Pius IX. Their elevation brought no material advantages to their families—the Chairmonti, the Della Gonga, the Castiglioni, the Cappellari, and the Mastai-Ferrati. And though the eypress, the star and the lilies of the Peccis are carefully designed in young boxwood by the gardeners of the Vatican, the Pope shows very little ancestral pride, and quickly passes the hereditary device to look at the golden pheasants and the fan-tailed pigeons in the aviary.

At the same time, he is rich and thrifty. While his ordinary food is goat's milk and wine from Velletri, while his table is more poorly equipped than that of a needy curate, his patrimony is growing large. And when the time comes for him to distribute it to his family, the gossips of Rome believe that the lion's share will be given to the handsome young officer who is about to lead Mlle Bueno to the altar.

#### Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Amoy.—Per *Compta*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Cambodia*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Foochow.—Per *Menmuir*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Glencoe*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Greyhound*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Atalanta*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Kumamoto*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Hailong*, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Yokohama.—Per *Benary*, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Saltee*, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Olympia*, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Claymore*, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 4.30 P.M.

#### Today's Advertisements.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.'s LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through-Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship

"SUEZ"

Captain Alahie, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [644]

#### THE VICTORIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL .....\$50,000 DOLLARS

IN 1,000 SHARES OF \$50 EACH.

PAYMENTS:—\$25 PER SHARE UPON ALLOTMENT OR WITHIN TEN DAYS THEREAFTER.

BALANCE OF \$25 PER SHARE ON OR BEFORE THE 28th FEBRUARY, 1884.

DIRECTORS.

(TO BE NAMED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS AS SOON AS THE SHARES ARE TAKEN UP.)

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the

MANUFACTURE OF ICE in the Colony

of Hongkong by the Binary Absorption System

patented by the International Ice and Refrigerating Machine Company of New York.

This Patent System has been introduced into Japan and Shanghai with most satisfactory results.

The consensus of opinion from various parts of the world unhesitatingly pronounces it the most perfect and economical method of manufacturing ice ever invented.

According to arrangements, it is anticipated that the business of the Company will be, in complete working order, by next March, 1884.

An arrangement has been made with the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION that they shall hold the amount paid on shares when called up until the Board of Directors of the Company is appointed, the amount will then be placed to the credit of the Company.

Copies of the Prospectus, Articles of Association and forms of Application for shares may be obtained by intending subscribers from this date till the 20th September 1883 from the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or the Secretary pro temp. of the Company, Mr. J. M. GUEDES, who has consented to act till a Board of Directors for the Company has been appointed by the Shareholders.

J. M. GUEDES, Secretary, 10, Wellington Street.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [702]

#### Today's Advertisements.

## KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

## LITTLE BEAUTY CIGARETTES. VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES. NEW VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES. GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS: VILLAR VILLAR, LA FLOR, LA FLOR DE

HENRY CLAY, BELINDA, ROSA DI SANTIAGO, LA ESPANOLA, FLOR

DE ALMA, FLOR DE MURIAS, LA DALIA, FLOR DE MAYO,

LA MATILDE H DE CABUNAS Y CARIBAJAL,

INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO,

ANDREW V. J. ROJAS,

&c., &c., &c.

#### KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [560]

#### U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-

LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN

FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF TOKIO,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, with option of calling at Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 26th September. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [1]

#### Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

#### HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERSOF  
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &amp;c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion of questions affecting the public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

We gave some information yesterday regarding the quarantining of the steamship *Afghan*, and animated rather strongly on the conduct of the responsible officers of the local Government for what we assumed was a flagrant neglect of duty. The statements then made were substantially correct; our adverse criticism on the action, or rather inaction, of the Government were only too well deserved. The *Afghan* came into the port of Hongkong direct from Swatow, where cholera is reported to be as rife at the present time as at any period during the past summer, crowded with over 600 Chinese passengers—a plague-stricken floating town, and yet, without objection or protest, she is permitted to quietly lie amidst the shipping in the harbour, openly communicating with the city, for close upon thirty hours. During that period four deaths occurred, one European and three Chinese, and then, for the first time apparently, sharp-sighted officialdom suddenly discovers that there is cholera on board, the yellow flag is hoisted and the vessel is escorted to the quarantine anchorage at Stonecutters' Island. Six more victims quickly succumb to the dreaded scourge, and eleven, with some symptoms of life and hope left, are hurriedly landed and segregated on the island under the care of Dr. MARQUEZ, the assistant superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. Some trouble arises on board the steamer with the Chinese passengers in consequence of the authorities, insisting on the bodies of the dead being buried at sea, a course to which the Chinese have a characteristic objection. This necessitates the captain and officers arming themselves and taking up a position at whilst four cholera-stricken bodies are lying on the 'tween decks surrounded by hundreds of excited Chinese. Happily the poor wretches are amenable to reason, and on the arrival of the police they quietly submit to the removal of the bone of contention for interment at sea. Ten deaths and eleven sick on shore represented the cholera roll of the good ship *Afghan* when we wrote yesterday.

We have not heard how the sick under the charge of Dr. MARQUEZ on Stonecutters' Island have progressed. Perhaps some news may reach us later on in the day. But we have heard what ought to arouse the indignation not only of this community, but of the civilised world. That floating pest-house, the cholera infected steamship *Afghan*, with the disease

rampant amongst the Chinese passengers on board—who, we may add, have been variously estimated at from six to nine hundred—was permitted to depart for Singapore at seven o'clock this morning. We are reliably informed that there were at least four new cases on board when the steamer left the harbour, but no effort appears to have been made to communicate with the authorities in order to have the sick sent to the lazarette on shore. A so-called civilised government permits a ship carrying hundreds of native passengers, which is known to have cholera on board, to depart without hindrance, although her destination is a British settlement, and the risk of spreading the infection simply incalculable. One can easily imagine the 'tween decks of the *Afghan* for the next week, with her living freight packed almost as close as herrings in a barrel, and a deadly scourge perhaps decimating the unfortunate passengers by hundreds, and no aid available. The picture is not a pleasant one to contemplate. How many of the Chinese passengers on board the *Afghan* will die between here and Singapore we shall never know. The measure of responsibility belonging to the Hongkong Government we shall leave others to define. But in the name of humanity the people of Singapore should receive timely warning of the scourge which is being rapidly borne to their shores.

As before stated we are in possession of positive information that cholera has been and is now rife in Swatow, and yet we believe we are correct in asserting that vessels from that port have not yet been declared subject to quarantine regulations. However, be all that as it may, we should like to know the meaning of, and who is responsible for, the senseless burlesque which was played this morning on the arrival of the steamer *Kuangtung*. This vessel, direct from Swatow, came straight to the wharf, no boarding officer's launch being visible, and after lying alongside for one hour, during which time her passengers came ashore and went their several ways, the quarantine flag was hoisted. The *Kuangtung*, however, has not gone to the quarantine station. We are not in a position to say why she should have been ordered to hoist the yellow flag and then shortly afterwards receive counter-instructions to haul it down. If she had a clean bill of health where was the necessity to hoist the yellow flag? If, on the other hand, she came from a cholera infected port or had the plague on board, why was she not quarantined directly, instead of being allowed to come alongside the wharf and land her passengers? More bungling, additional blundering. Who is responsible for all this? When and where is it all to end?

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 13th.  
GERMANY AND CHINA.

A semi-official denial is given to the report of the concentration of a German squadron in Chinese waters.

ZULULAND.  
Many Boers are joining Cetewayo.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DURING the last decade thirteen men have died in Great Britain, each of whom left a fortune of £1,000,000 or more.

It is no longer polite to speak of a man as having been hanged. Say he went to the other world as an "assisted emigrant."

A doctor thinks tight lacing a public benefit, because it kills off the foolish girls and leaves the wise ones to grow into women.

JOHN BURNS, a Brooklyn man, painfully exemplified his name by going to bed with a lighted cigar in his mouth. No insurance.

JOHN FLANIGAN, described as of Ireland, was this morning sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and a fine of ten dollars, as amends, for having assaulted his Chinese cook.

RHUBARB pies, says a cookery item, are improved by being baked in a slow oven. So there is one thing in this world which is the better done for being done in a slow-oven manner.

It was found that Leong Akum, a coolie, had no right to wear a soldier's coat as he had not accepted the Queen's shillings. The magistrate thought that as Leong had such a penchant for the Queen's service he could not do better than join the shot-drill squad at the "Ranch" for a six weeks' spell. His name was entered on the roll book accordingly.

To-day, the 15th day of the Chinese eighth moon, is religiously observed throughout the Chinese Empire. The day is known as *Chung Yieh* (or *Chung Yit* amongst the Cantonese) and is devoted to the worship of the moon. It is the custom on this day to make present of various kinds of cakes, known as moon-cakes. The religious portion of the ceremony observed throughout China is very similar to that observed at the Spring Festival, 12th moon 25th day, like our Christmas. The local mandarins all parade the streets with images of all devices, and feasting is kept up, until a late hour. Thanks are offered up for the prosperity of the past half year.

A REGULAR LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday evening next, the 17th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

LAU YINGMAU was this morning sent where he won't use shoes for the next fortnight for stealing a pair of those useful pedal appendages, valued at 70 cents, from Leung Kwongsum.

PAUPERISM is on the decline in England. In 1881 the expenditure for the relief of the poor was £700,000 less than in 1871, and the number of paupers had fallen from forty-six per 1,000 of population to thirty per 1,000.

CHAPLAINS in all the Paris hospitals, except those in which the statutes require chaplains and those at a great distance from the church, are dismissed. There is, of course, great opposition in the Catholic Church.

"I WOULD heartily endorse matrimony but for, my observations of one married person," said a hatchet-faced misanthrope to a party of young men. "And who is that individual?" he was asked. "My wife, gentlemen."

MRS. V. A. O'CONNOR of Fort Gaines, Ga., can play on the piano with her hands one tune, sing another, beat a drum with one foot and carry on a conversation at the same time. The death-rate is rapidly increasing in that place.

REFERRING to the Beine-Elam duel, the *Stockton Herald* says a man who can't edit a newspaper without the assistance of a pistol has no right to be in the business. His proper place is in a Louisiana pulpit.

RECENTLY the reporter of an Oshkosh paper wrote an account of the drowning of a boy, and said:—"The remains were insensible when recovered." After raising his salary the managing editor remarked that to be over-trueful was worse than telling a downright lie.

THE circus saved him: "No sir," said the physician, who had worked over the Texas man fished out of the water, unconscious, "I never could have brought him back to life. If that circus procession hadn't passed he never would have regained consciousness."

MR. JOHN PAUL LOGAN of St. Paul, Minnesota, offers to pay \$1000 reward to any mob who will hang a white man for murdering a negro in the South. Mr. Logan is opposed to the exclusive elevation of the colored race, so noticeable in that section of the country, and desires to "vary the monotony" and give the Caucasian a chance.

AN Associated Press telegraph operator out West got married the other day and a week after forgot to take home a new bonnet he had promised his wife. Next morning the country was startled by a dispatch announcing a "terrible cyclone which crossed over the State, desolating the country for miles around."

THE steamship *Afghan*, with over 600 passengers and cholera on board, left for Singapore at 7 o'clock this morning. We learn that there were four additional cases of infection on the vessel when she left the harbour, and that no means were adopted either to communicate with the authorities or land the sick men at Stonecutters' Island.

A BRADFORD young lady who was very eager for the company of a certain young man sent him a note asking him to accompany her to a friend's house on a certain evening. "When he responded she naïvely remarked: 'I wouldn't have bothered sending for you, but my earrings are real diamonds and I'm afraid to be out on the street at night without having some one to help to guard them.'"

THE *Bombay Gazette* contains a statement which is worth the attention of cholera experts. The fumes of burning sulphur are said to have the effect of killing cholera germs. "It is on record that by freely burning sulphur in the houses or streets of Indian villages, the spread of cholera has been promptly stopped, and we believe, it is pretty well established that within a certain area around gas-works cases of cholera never occur, the sulphur fumes being fatal to the germs of that disease. All that is necessary is to light a number of small fires throughout the area to be protected, and throw handfuls of sulphur from time to time on the hot embers."IN early times, says *Blackwood's Magazine*, it was considered that criminals accused of felony could not be properly tried unless they consented to the trial by pleading and putting themselves on the country. After reading the indictment to him the question was put, "How say you—are you guilty or not guilty?" If he said "Not guilty," the next question was, "Culprit, how will you be tried?" To which the prisoner had to answer, "By God and by my country." If he willfully omitted either portion of that answer he was said to stand mute, and a jury was sworn to say whether he stood mute of malice or mute by the visitation of God. If they found him mute of malice that was equivalent to pleading guilty in cases of treason or misdemeanor; but in cases of felony he was condemned, after much exhortation, to the *peine forte et dure*—that is, to be stretched naked on his back; and to have iron laid upon him, as much as he could bear, and more, and so to continue, fed upon bread and stagnant water on alternate days; till he either pleaded or died. This strange rule was not abolished till the year 1772, when standing mute in cases of felony was made equivalent to a conviction. A case actually occurred as late as 1726, when one Burnwater, accused at Kingston of murder, refused to plead, and was pressed for an hour and three-quarters with nearly four hundred-weight of iron, after which he pleaded not guilty—and was convicted—and hanged. In 1658 a Major Strangways was pressed to death. The object of refusing to plead was that, as in that case there was no conviction, no forfeiture took place, and the property of the accused person was thus preserved for his heir.The French corvette *Villars* left yesterday, bound for Shanghai. She will probably visit the Coast Ports en route.

WE would direct attention to the abridged prospectus of the Victoria Ice Company, Limited, published in our advertising columns. This new enterprise, to which we alluded some time ago, gives promise of enjoying a prosperous career, and should command the support of the community.

THE Douglas Company's steamer *Kuangtung*, from Swatow, arrived in port this morning and assumed alongside the wharf. After remaining there about an hour, the passengers meanwhile leaving, the quarantine flag was ordered to be hoisted and the vessel commenced her preparations for a journey to Stonecutters' Island. Shortly after ward the "yellow jack" was hauled down and the *Kuangtung* is now at the wharf. We presume the authorities recognised the folly of sending the steamer into quarantine after allowing the whole of the passengers to depart.

COUNT d'Herrison, a distinguished French officer, has written a book entitled "The Expedition to China; from the Private Correspondence of General de Montauban, Count de Palikao." He was authorised to do so by the former War Ministers. The present Government thought the publication was undesirable, particularly because it is said it might be disagreeable to England. M. d'Herrison brought an action for damages, which has been compromised. The Government gives him £600, on condition that only so much of his work shall be published as the War office may think proper.

SAYS the New York Post:—An intelligent young Englishman, a Baron's son, who has been largely investing in lands in Texas, was asked how it was that so many of his countrymen were buying land in this country just now. "I will tell you," he said. "There is a very general feeling that there will be a great change in England soon, equal to that made in the South by your civil war. Although they would laugh at the idea if you suggested it, nine out of ten men in England believe that Albert Edward Prince of Wales, will be the last King England will ever have. A revolution is silently but surely preparing that will uproot all the remnants of the old feudal system."

"BANIAN" in his usual frothy effusion of this morning refers to the withdrawal of the gunboat that was lately requisitioned by H.B.M. Consul at Canton. Whether he means thereby to impute blame to the Diplomatic or Naval authorities is open to the reader to draw his own conclusions. Seeing the Consul had requisitioned the gunboat, doubtless a strong protest would have been made had the protection been withdrawn without his sanction. Later on we may have the pleasure of reading this protest, just the same as we have been permitted to peruse the "Audacious" correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce. From Canton advices, we are inclined to think that H.B.M.'s Consul acquiesced in the withdrawal of the gunboat, evidently considering that all danger was past.

THE great tragedian Bandmann, and the lovely and accomplished Beaudet (who it seems did not die at Mudgee as reported) are holding high jinks in Sydney. After a weary and unprofitable pilgrimage through the mining towns and villages of New South Wales, Daniel Edward at last plucked up sufficient courage to try his fortune in the metropolis. If his successes at the Gaiety Theatre have not been satisfactory from a financial point of view, it must be frankly admitted that it has been through no lack of exertion—and originality on the part of Shakespeare's own particular friend. The versatile impersonator of Shylock, author or adapter of "Dingie Bower," "Narcisse," Madeline Morel, and other choice *chef d'œuvre*, special correspondent and dramatic critic (of his own performances) to several ignoble "rags," and champion trumpet-blower of the world, has created a sensation in Sydney in what he designates the great play of "A Woman of the People, or the Horrors of Drink." The eminent tragedian's advertisements concerning this charming play (which, we assume, is either adapted from Emile Zola's realistic and filthy novel "L'Assommoir," or is a so-called original hash-up of Daniel's stolen without acknowledgment from the French work just named) form an interesting and amusing study, especially to those who happen to know the life and history of Milly Palmer's worthy husband. We culled a few of the choicest gems from a varied selection. "Magnificent success of The Woman of the People or the Horrors of Drink." The Herald says:—"Miss Beaudet's emotional acting and a visible effect upon the audience, particularly the ladies, of WHOM PAINTED. Her Bandmann played well, and looked the 'soaker' to the life. We can readily believe that our friend Daniel could look the 'soaker' to the life."

"The woman of the People," the most powerful argument in favour of temperance and sobriety. Over 50,000 drinkards have been reclaimed through the medium of this marvellous play."—*London Times*.

This excruciatingly funny extract, it is hardly necessary to say, never appeared in the *Times*, but originated in the fertile brain of the enterprising Bandmann. Here is another specimen of Herr von Trompetblower's genius:—

TO MOTHERS, WIVES, AND SISTERS.

Last Night a lady fainted and a gentleman was carried off of the

GAIETY THEATRE

Is a threat of the effect of the marvellous acting of the

"WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE."

Thousands of weak and unhappy creatures have been saved from a degraded life through this great play.

No friend to temperance and sobriety should fail to see this Moral and Religious Piece.

Only one more extract, which we reproduce for the special benefit of the Chief Justice and our old friends of that famous libel jury:—

OCULAR PROOF

Read the following letter:—

To Her D. E. BANDMANN.

Dear Sir,—On Monday night I went to the Gaiety Theatre to witness the play of 'The Woman of the People,' and was much affected by the plot of the play, and the acting of Miss Beaudet and yourself, with the members of your company, that I sent one of my sons, and I had to be taken to the Hospital."

"Genuinely yours,"

GEOFFREY BROWN.

After all this, he would indeed be a sceptic who refused to admit that Bandmann was the greatest of all actors.

In a recent article on etiquette appears the advice, "Never pull your watch out in company unless you are familiar with the people." This is simply a new version of the old warning, "Beware of pickpockets."

We are authorised to state that the assertions relating to the recent French advance from Hanoi, published in this morning's *Daily Press* under the heading "Affairs in Tonquin," and purporting to emanate from the Halphong correspondent of that journal, are from beginning to end a tissue of mendacious falsehoods. We make no comment on the ignorant, childish, and lying twaddle which the morning paper tries to foist on a too credulous public; it is enough to expose an impudent pretence to knowledge (or something far worse) by an authoritative contradiction.

JUSTICE MCARTHUR now and then gives the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia something to smile at—laughing being forbidden. Recently a certain lawyer, of whose abilities the Justice has not a high opinion, had a complicated case before him, and introduced many witnesses, made a long argument and referred to about a hundred law books which were stacked about him. Seeing, however, that the Justice was not much impressed by his efforts, he at last said that if his honor was not satisfied, and would make any suggestions of any further testimony or authority that should be produced, he would most gladly comply. "Y-y-yes," said the Justice, "there is one thing more you should produce here, and I think that p-p-perhaps you might win your case." The lawyer quickly answered that he would furnish it, whatever it was. "W-w-well, then," was the rejoinder, "I w-w-would recommend that you hire a f-f-first-class l-l-lawyer!"

WE learn from the Clerk of the Course of the Hongkong Race Fund that it is still hoped to get up the much talked-of "Sky" Race meeting; but no information has been afforded us of what has actually been done in the matter. The C. C. observes that as there appears to be such a paucity of ponies and riders there will be great difficulty in framing a programme, and asks us to bear in mind that it will not be an Autumn Meeting but simply an afternoon's fun, combining foot and pony racing. We are obliged to the C. C. for all this valuable and interesting information, and regret exceedingly that our views regarding the proposed "Sky" Races differ so materially from those stated above. There is neither a paucity of ponies nor riders, and the alleged difficulties of framing an attractive and "sporting" programme are purely illusory. There are plenty of ponies available in the colony, and a sufficiency of riders to afford a capital afternoon's sport and amusement without introducing pedestrianism, which is an excellent thing in its proper place, but that proper place is not on the racetrack. If the C. C. falls in its attempt to arrange an afternoon's racing for the end of October, "An Old Sportsman" will be very glad to arrange the whole affair, with the co-operation of our local sportsmen, for pure love of the pastime.

I WOULD not like to be a German peasant woman (says Mr. ex-Consul Henry Ruffin, in his newly published work "Germany Seen Without Spectacles"). I would much prefer to be a German horse, for German horses are well treated and well fed. The Germans are naturally kind to all dumb animals. Women, however, receive none of these kind attentions and considerations at the hands of the male portion of the community, but are treated as if they were of a species lower than the brutes, with no feelings and no souls. "Woman is made to perform every kind of degrading labour. She prepares the fields for planting, she drives the oxen and holds the plough, and not infrequently she takes the place of the ox before the plough. She sows the seed and tills the soil, she sheaves, she reaps, she reaps, she gathers the harvest, she thrashes the grain and carries it to the mill, she grinds it at the mill, she markets the products of her small strip of land to buy bread for her children and beer for her lord and master. She does the work and the drudgery in the factories; she is the scavenger for cleaning the streets and for gathering offal in the cities and highways for enriching the land. She does everything but play soldier and hang around beer shops and drink beer from early morning until late at night, like the German men, and these occupations would be assigned to her, provided they required hard labour or drudgery of any kind. Yet they are strong and labour, and perform what is called a 'man's labour.' While at work in the fields and it is only during warm months of the year that they can, they are only paid 10 or 12 cents for a day's labour of twelve hours. When they board themselves they receive from 20 to 25 or 30 cents a day." Colonel Higginson, writing in the *Woman's Journal*, maintains that, admirable as the Germans may be in many respects, their views concerning women are barbarous. Woman, said a German lady, recently, was created to be the servant of man. He says:—"All the theories of social courtesy in Germany, so far as I have known, imply deference as due to the man, not the woman." Mrs. Pittman, in her "European Breeches," gives an amusing account of the awkwardness of Hungarian army officers at being asked to hold a lady's shawl for her, since their professional etiquette forbids their carrying in their hands. But the same is the rule in all good society in Germany; and if a gentleman and a lady walk together in the street, it is only the lady, not her escort, whom propriety permits to carry a parcel. To such a paradoxical extent does this go that a lady once begged of a young American to allow her, for her own sake, to carry the bundle; it would never do for her to be seen walking with a man who would so deign to help herself as to take it. It looks as if the whole civilised world were in a fair way to be perpetually retarded through the childish backwardness of one highly educated but semi-civilised nation.

It may interest our sporting readers to know that 32 griffins have already been subscribed for, so that the Hongkong Race Meeting of 1884 gives every promise of proving a successful one.

WONG KISANG was sentenced to a fine of £10 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for being found in the unlawful possession of some jewellery which had been stolen from a *dame du pape* named St. Atai.

THE proprietors of a London illustrated weekly have had constructed a balloon and intend to send artists into the upper air, and print illustrated narratives of their aerial voyages. When an artist falls out of the balloon, a distance of half a mile, and strikes the earth with a dull thud, he will add variety to the trip, but he will feel too much discouraged to make a sketch of the accident taken "on the spot" where he strikes.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, 15th September, 1883.  
Everything is quiet here at present, although an uneasy feeling still exists amongst members of the foreign community. To-day is a great Chinese holiday, and it has been currently rumoured amongst the Chinese that another attack will be made on the Shamien this afternoon. Everybody is consequently on the *qui vive*, but I look upon the rumour as a mere *canard*, and do not anticipate any further disturbance. The Custom House is closed, and all business within the city is practically suspended for the day.

A most sensational Chinese proclamation was circulated yesterday. I procured a copy and got Dr. Kerr to kindly translate it for me. It is to the effect that if the Chinese Government agree or is coerced into paying an indemnity for the damage caused on the Shamien last Monday, the populace will rise and burn the whole of the property owned by foreigners in Canton. Of course this is merely the usual style of the proclamations issued by Chinese ruffians; nevertheless it cannot be denied that a very strong and bitter feeling against foreigners appears to exist nearly in all circles, so that the present unpleasantness wears off, discretion dictates that the utmost precautions be taken for mutual protection.

I am informed, on what I think is reliable authority, that the Viceroy has given positive instructions that no private messages can be transmitted along the new telegraph line until receipt of further orders. As stated in the *Telegraph* the other day, His Excellency has practically taken over the Wo Hop Company's property on behalf of the Imperial Government, although I believe the purchase money has not yet been paid.

The foreign consular officials appeared to be very busy with the Chinese authorities throughout yesterday. Mandarins by the dozen were to be seen on the Shamien journeying to and from the various consulates. The Chinese troops are still encamped in their old positions on the roads, enduring life in concession. They have so far given no trouble, and seem to be a peaceably disposed lot of men. The Colonel in command is an active officer, and is frequently to be seen inspecting the various posts. I should say that very few of these gaudily arrayed "braves" are regular soldiers. More likely they are coolies who have been temporarily pressed into the service by the mandarins, for practical and perfectly understood reasons.

One of the Foochow gun vessels has joined the fleet anchored opposite the Shamien. There are now in addition to the seven Chinese men-of-war, the British vessels *Swift* and *Exeter*, the French *Leila*, and the Portuguese *Tamara*. I have heard that the U.S.S. *Palos* is also expected, but cannot say whether the report is true or not. The Portuguese watchman who was the cause of all the unfortunate trouble is now a prisoner on board the *Tamara*.

The Chinese hotel keepers of Canton have issued a joint circular to the community strongly urging all classes of Chinese not to travel by the *Hankow*. This piece of trades unionism shows how bitterly the natives feel the recent affair.

Just as I was closing my letter I learn that the trial of the Portuguese watchman of the *Hankow* has been fixed for Tuesday next at three p.m. The trial will be held in the French Consulate before the Acting Portuguese Consul and a high Chinese official. It is said that the man will only be a preliminary inquiry, and that the man must eventually be tried at Macao, although the Chinese may possibly protest against such a course on the ground that the offence was committed on an English ship, and is thus brought within British jurisdiction. Should this protest be made and sustained, the man would not be tried by Her Majesty's Chief Justice when he comes down from Shanghai for the Logan case.

## FOCHOW.

The Foochow Arsenal at Pagoda Anchorage is presenting a busier appearance at the present time than it is ever remembered to have done, every department being active. The iron-plated vessel which was launched a few months ago is rapidly approaching completion, and is certainly a splendid naval vessel. The latter is a 1,500-ton vessel of 100 horse-power, and carries some heavy Krupp guns of large calibre. She is being fitted out with all the modern appliances of a first-class vessel, and will be ready to sail in a few days. It is said that the vessel will carry the torpedo apparatus which was recently seized, and is such a formidable weapon. Although the Chinese have been well instructed in the use of the latter, we fear that during the moment in action this destructive agent may prove dangerous to their own safety.

Another diabolical murder was committed in the city a few days since, by a native fishdealer. It appears that the latter has recently been giving himself up to every description of dissipation and neglecting his wife and family. Upon being remonstrated with by his better half, he fell into a fit of rage, and, after a quarrel, threatened to kill her. He then, in a fit of passion, shot her dead, and, after a short time, he was arrested, and the case is now pending for trial. The unfortunate girl was shortly after being married, and this act was, consequently, intended, that he obtained assistance, and



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 510.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
TO HAND PER "GLENOGLE."  
**PEARS' ASSORTED BEST TOILET**  
SOAPS.  
PEARS' PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.  
CARBOLIC ACID.  
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER IN  
DREDDERS.  
WINTER HOSIERY.  
TAILORING GOODS IN THIS SEASON'S  
PATTERNS.  
THE NEW CLIMAX UMBRELLAS,  
GUARANTEED TO WEAR.  
THE NEW TODDY KETTLES WITH  
LAMPS.  
THE NEW COFFEE MACHINES.  
THE DUPLEX TABLE LAMPS, LATEST  
DESIGNS.  
ARTISTIC FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS.  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

**YANGTSE INSURANCE**  
ASSOCIATION.  
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56  
TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st  
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

**DIRECTORS.**  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. Lucas, Esq., Wm. Meyer, Esq.,  
A. J. M. Inverarity, Esq., G. H. Whittaker, Esq.

**HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.**  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

**LONDON BRANCH.**  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

**RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,**  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premiums paid by them.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

**THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND**  
**MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

**CAPITAL**.....£1,000,000  
(ONE MILLION STERLING.)

**UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at  
Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [674]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
(LIMITED).

**CAPITAL TAEI 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.**  
**RESERVE FUND.....\$75,518.27.**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAY, Esq.,  
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

**MANAGER—HO AMEI.**

**MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at**  
**CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.**

**HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.**  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed

AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD

of UNDERWRITERS.

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

## RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN

**SHIPPING.**

Agents,  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

## NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
(LIMITED).

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

**WOO LIN YUEN,**  
Secretary.

**HEAD OFFICE,**  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

## INTIMATION.

**SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO,** of the  
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late  
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

**CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.**  
Address—Messrs. KELL & WALSH,  
Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [164]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

**M. J. M. GUEDES** has received instruc-  
tions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by  
Public Auction, on

**THURSDAY,**  
the 20th September, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,  
on the Premises,

**A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**  
Comprising—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate  
at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
abutting on the North side thereof on the  
Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 218  
feet or thereabouts, on the South side  
thereof on Ground lately the Roman Catholic  
Cemetery and measuring thereon 218 feet  
or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on  
Ground in the possession of Government  
and measuring thereon 240 feet or there-  
abouts, and on the West side thereof on St.  
Francis Street, and measuring thereon 200  
feet or thereabouts, and registered in the  
Land Office as Section A, and the Remain-  
ing Portion of INLAND LOT No. 199,  
(making together the whole of Inland Lot  
No. 199). Together with the HOUSES  
and erections thereon, held for the residue  
of a term of 75 years from the 26th June,  
1843, and for the further term of 924 years  
subject to the Annual Crown Rent of £50.  
The Property will be offered for Sale in Lots,  
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

**BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,**  
Solicitors, Hongkong,  
or to  
**J. M. GUEDES,**  
Auctioneer, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [693]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

**THE POWER OF ATTORNEY,** given by  
me to Messrs. TATA & Co., is cancelled.  
**ARDESIR PESTONJEE SETNA.**  
14th September, 1883. [700]

### NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
will conduct our Business at this Port, and  
all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents  
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

**GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

**NO. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.**  
late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

**"BISNEE-VILLA" Polkolum, Furnished.**  
Apply to

**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

### TO LET.

**FURNISHED ROOMS** in the Hollywood  
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.  
Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to

**M. A.,**  
Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

### TO LET.

**THE PREMISES** now occupied by us  
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.  
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.  
**RUSSELL & Co.**

**GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

**EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."**

**A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S**  
**PATENT FRESH WATER**  
**CONDENSERS.**

**THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.**

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand  
Gallons per day.

Apply to

**G. FENWICK & Co.,**  
Victoria Foundry.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

### FOR SALE.

**BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and**  
**WESTERN MILLS FLOUR,** lately from  
San Francisco.

**PONGEE SILK** of all kinds.

Apply to

**FUNG TANG,**  
of HEE CHEUNG CHING HONG,  
42, Bonham Strand.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

**J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND**  
**PORTER.**

**DAVID CORSAIR & SONS**  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
CANNAS.

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [469]

**THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.**

**HAS FOR SALE.**

**CIGARS** of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,  
Venezuela, Regalia, Londres, Nuevo Ha-  
bano, all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO  
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS  
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,  
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.,  
Commissions Executed.

**JOSE M. BASA.**  
No. 14, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1883. [143]

## Intimations.

## "NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

—[01]—  
**JUST OPENED.**  
—[02]—

THE FOLLOWING POPULAR MUSIC EX-S.S. "LAERTES":—  
**LES SIRENES WALTZ, LIGHT OF LOVE WALTZ, AU PRINTEMPS WALTZ**  
**GARDEN PARTY POLKA, BON-BON POLKA, GRELOTZ POLKA.**  
**VENITIE WALTZ, OFFICERS' WALTZ.**  
**HAPPY THOUGHTS WALTZ.**  
**MY QUEEN WALTZ.**  
**DOLORES WALTZ.**  
**SOUVIENS-TOI WALTZ.**  
**MESENGER OF LOVE WALTZ.**  
**LA REINE DES PAPILLONS WALTZ, RUBY WALTZ.**  
**SCHUMANN'S, METZLER'S AND CHOPIN'S MUSIC ALBUMS.**  
&c., &c., &c.

Apply at the

**"NOVELTY STORE."**  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1883. [28]

## W. BREWER.

—[01]—  
**HAS JUST RECEIVED.**  
—[02]—

**FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL BUSTS AND HANDBOOKS.**  
**HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN.**  
**THE STARS AND HOW TO FIND THEM.**  
**HOLTHAM'S EIGHT YEARS IN JAPAN.**

**A NEW ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.**

**NEW DESIGNS IN SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS.**

**CHEAP BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY IN SEVERAL NEW TINTS.**  
**CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, AND COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.**

**TENNIS BATS; DOUBLE STRUNG.**  
**COPYING PRESSES; FOOLSCAP AND LETTER-SIZE.**  
**CHIT BOOKS AND CHIT CASES and a quantity of NOVELTIES**

**W. BREWER,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [703]

## SAYLE & CO'S

SHOW ROOMS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX-LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY

OF

**"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS"**

IN

**DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY FLOWERS, FEATHERS,**  
**HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.,**  
**DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.**

**AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.**

**SAYLE & CO.,**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [249]

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

**G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.**

**QUARTS.....\$25 per Case.**  
**PINTS.....\$23 per Case.**

Apply to

**MELCHERS & Co.**  
Hongkong, and March, 1882. [8]

## HONGKONG TIMBER

**YARD, WANCHAI.**

**OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER**  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

**L. MALLORY,**  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501]

## CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

**CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND**  
**JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND**  
**OPTICIANS.**

**CHARTS AND BOOKS.**  
**NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

**SOLE AGENTS**  
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the  
highest prizes at every Exhibition; and  
for Volkmann and Sohn's

**CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE**  
**GLASSES, AND SPECTACLES.**  
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

## D. K. GRIFFITH.

**MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON**  
**AERATED WATERS.**

**7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,**  
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the  
late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S

**SODA WATER FACTORY**  
is now prepared to execute the largest orders  
for every description of Aerated Waters with  
promptness and despatch.

**SUPERIOR QUALITY**  
**GUARANTEED.**  
Consumers are invited to try these carefully  
Manufactured

**SPARKLING WATERS.**  
**THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.**  
All Orders and Communications should be ad-  
dressed to The Factory,

**7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.**  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279]

## Intimations.

**"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"**  
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable  
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN  
going home from the Far East. It is under the  
direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.  
GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in  
providing their visitors with every possible  
comfort.

**ROYAL YORK HOTEL,**  
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,  
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-  
modation for travellers, especially those coming  
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-  
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at  
the above establishment.

**A. HOADLY,**  
Proprietor.

**MR. MOORE** begs to recommend his  
GOGO-SHAMPOO WASH  
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth  
of the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
**NEVER BE BALD.**

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-  
perties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.

**FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,**  
**VARIETY STORE,**  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [189]

## J. M. GUEDES.

**HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,**  
**AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION**  
**AGENT.**  
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [1]

## Consignees.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### NOTICE.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo per Steamship  
"CITY OF TOKIO,"  
the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their  
Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take  
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-  
side.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
and expense.

**F. E. FOSTER,**  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1883. [1]

#### UNION LINE.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG,**  
**AND SINGAPORE.**

**THE Steamship**

**"CAMBODIA,"**

Captain Wildgoose, having arrived from the above  
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested  
to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-  
signed for Countersignature, and to take im-  
mediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer  
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be  
effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to  
Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given  
before NOON, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the  
22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1883. [697]

## Amusements.

**THEATRE ROYAL,**  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

**THE LOFTUS TROUPE**  
will return to Hongkong early in October,  
and give a Series of 12 Subscription Performances,  
selected from the following Repertoire:—

**Iolanthe.....Trial by Jury.**  
**Patience.....Pirates of Penzance.**  
**H.M.S. "Pinafore".....Crimson Seal.**  
**Madame Favart.....(Quelque)**  
**La Mascotte.....Hobbes (Burlesque).**  
**The Contrabandist.....Round the Clock.**  
**Queen's Evidence (Comedy) Uncle Tom's Cabin.**  
**Phinx; or Arisen from the Ashes.....Arrah na Pogue.**  
**Fritz, Our Cousin German.....Our Boys.**  
**Pink Dominoes.....Chilperic.**

Subscription Performances will take place 3  
times a week, and on these evenings no Piece  
will be repeated.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.**  
12 Nights—Dress Circle or Stalls—Single  
Ticket \$20.00.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY &  
WALSH'S.  
Hongkong, 11th August, 1883. [634]

## Intimations.

**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**

**ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE**  
**YEAR 1882.**

**SHAREHOLDERS** are hereby requested to  
send in to this Office a List of their Con-  
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st  
December last, in order that the proportion  
of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-  
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in  
before the 30th November next, will be made up  
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or  
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,  
**JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS** are  
requested to send in a Statement of Busi-  
ness Contributed during the half-year ended June  
30th, 1883, on or before September 1st next,  
on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**D. GILLIES,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong 20th August, 1883. [653]

## NOTICE.

IT frequently occurs that from damp or other-  
wise GOOD TEA is spoiled from the fact of  
its being musty, mouldy, unpalatable to  
foreigners' taste and unfit for their use. This  
refined Tea the Lady Superior of the Italian  
Convent now comes forward and begs the Ladies  
and Gentlemen to let her have for her numerous  
Chinese Pupils for whom tea is the Sole luxury.

**HONGKONG, 11th September, 1883.**

**A CARD.**

**PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING**  
can be obtained for

**SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR MARRIED COUPLES**  
AT

**NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.**  
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.  
Terms Moderate.

**HONGKONG, 10th July, 1883. [552]**

**THE Undersigned have REMOVED** from  
this date their Office to No. 24, Praya  
Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

**REMEDIOS & Co.</**